AIRCREW, WEAPONS DIRECTOR, AND TERMINAL ATTACK
CONTROLLER PROCEDURES FOR AIR OPERATIONS

AFI 11-214, 25 February 1997, is supplemented as follows:

1.7. (Added)(AETC) Administrative Responsibilities:

1.7.1. **Responsibility of OG/SQ Commanders:**

1.7.1.1. Establish and maintain a unit weapons and tactics training program. Ensure unit weapons officers design and administer the program, including specific learning objectives and training standards. **For ANG:** The unit training officer may manage the unit training program.

1.7.1.2. Ensure only current and qualified aircrews (mission support qualified air weapons directors) participate in the type of training planned, both for the scheduled and any alternate mission.

1.7.1.3. Maximize dissimilar adversary support to fill training requirements. Procedures and responsibilities for participating in the briefing of deployments, employment, and redeployment operations are outlined in 19 AFI 11-207, *Participation in Exercises, Deployments, and Competitions*. Except for Flag exercises, request adversary support using the following information:

1.7.1.3.1. **Adversary Support Coordination.** Participating units may coordinate directly for scheduling opportunities. If adversaries are not AETC assets, host units will inform the 19th Air Force, Fighter Operations (19 AF/DOK), and the requested unit numbered Air Force (NAF) director of operations (DO) of the planned support dates, units involved, sorties scheduled, and operating location of participating units.

1.7.1.3.2. **Responsibilities.** The host unit arranges quarters and meals, ground transportation, aircraft parking spaces and maintenance area, compatible aircraft generation equipment (AGE), gun film processing, and briefings covering local area procedures and program objectives for the deployed unit. The deploying unit arranges for logistic support requirements and aircraft-peculiar AGE.

1.7.1.3.3. **Adversary Request.** When requesting adversary support:

1.7.1.3.3.1. For ANG forces, info NGB/XOO/XOOC and TAG/State.

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1.7.1.3.3.2. For Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) forces, info HQ AFRC/DO and 10 AF/DO.

1.7.1.3.3.3. For United States Navy (USN) East Coast forces, send messages to COMFITWINGONE or COMLATWINGONE, and info COMNAVAIRLANT and COMTACWINGSLANT.

1.7.1.3.3.4. For USN West Coast forces, send messages to COMFITAEWWINGPAC, COMLATWINGPAC, NAFFITWEPSCOL, or AIRTEVRONFOUR, and info COMNAVAIRPAC.

1.7.1.3.3.5. For USN Reserve Forces, send messages to COMCARAIRWINGRES 20, COMCARAIRWINGRES 30, or COMRESTACSUPPWING, and info COMNAVAIRRESFOR.

1.7.1.3.3.6. For United States Marine Corps (USMC) East Coast, send messages to CG SECONDMAW, and info MAWTULANT.

1.7.1.3.3.7. For USMC West Coast, send messages to CG THIRDMAW, and info MAWTLPAC.

1.7.2. **Administrative Procedures:**

1.7.2.1. Unit commanders may supplement this instruction as necessary. Forward copies of supplements to HQ AETC/DOV, HQ AETC/DOF, and 19 AF/DOK.

1.7.2.2. Submit waiver requests through 19 AF/DOK to HQ AETC/DOV.

1.7.2.3. The results of training are unclassified. However, mark and handle training results FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (FOUO) when associated with weapons systems and their tactical capabilities or deficiencies. Refer to appropriate security classification guides for additional guidance. HQ ACC/DOT is the release authority for all requests of tactics and training data from all non-Department of Defense (DoD) agencies.

1.7.3. **Command and Control of Training Deployments.** The host Air Force unit is in operational control of deployed units, upon arrival, for training. The host Air Force unit commander is responsible for:

1.7.3.1. Identifying the program objectives, ensuring the safe conduct of operations, and designating mission commanders for all composite or combined force training.

1.7.3.2. Identifying flying training missions based on unit tasking and the experience levels of participating aircrews.

1.7.3.3. Briefing all deployed aircrews on local operating procedures, training areas, and mission objectives.

1.7.3.4. Briefing both host and deployed aircrews on participating aircraft characteristics, dissimilar formation procedures, and other relevant areas.

1.7.3.5. Applying the most restrictive training rules (TR) of all participating units when TRs conflict.

2.2. Coordinate missions flown with other commands and services in advance and apply the most restrictive TRs of all participating units when TRs conflict.

2.7.5.2.2. When a fire hazard exists, the minimum altitude for flare employment over government-owned or -operated property is 700 feet AGL.

2.7.5.2.3. In training areas other than government-owned or -controlled property, minimum flare employment altitude is 2,000 feet AGL.

2.8.8.3. (Added)(AETC) Night Vision Goggle (NVG) Operations and Night Lighting:

2.8.8.3.1. NVG-equipped aircraft may operate using the aircraft lighting category definitions if in accordance with AFI 11-206, *General Flight Rules* (projected to be AFI 11-202, volume 3, *General Flight Rules*), and syllabi for student training. In addition, the following requirements must be met:

2.8.8.3.1.1. All participants are briefed.

2.8.8.3.1.2. Operation is only within designated airspace (per agreement with local airspace controlling agencies).

2.8.8.3.1.3. Normal lighting is displayed when outside designated airspace.

2.8.8.3.1.4. Units will advise the appropriate airspace controlling agencies before commencing lights out activities to ensure passing of advisories to nonparticipating aircraft. *NOTE:* Not required for operations below 500 feet AGL.

2.8.8.3.1.5. Units will establish procedures to halt lights out operations when a potential conflict, emergency, or knock-it-off (KIO) occurs.

5.2.5.1. Use air-to-air missile simulators, electronic countermeasure pods, and acceleration monitoring device (AMD) pods to the maximum extent possible. AMD-equipped units will only remove pods with wing or group commander's approval.

5.2.8.1.3. For fighter aircraft, minimum altitude for UNLIMITED maneuvering for formal training unit (FTU) students and upgrading instructor pilots (UIP) during training is 10,000 feet above ground level (AGL)/above water level (AWL). Reduce minimum altitude to 5,000 feet AGL/AWL in the following situations:

5.2.8.1.3.1. Continuation training for instructor pilot (IP), combat mission ready (CMR), and basic mission capable (BMC) pilots.

5.2.8.1.3.2. During training conducted under a formal syllabus which specifies or allows a lower altitude.

5.2.8.1.3.3. Student training with an IP on board each student's aircraft.

5.2.8.2.6.1. (Added)(AETC) The same flight may conduct coordinated offensive attacks on the same defenders at low altitude. However, to prevent forcing the defenders into a low energy state, do not split offensive flights into single-ships with the intent of performing sequential attacks on the same defenders.

5.2.8.2.6.2. (Added)(AETC) Upon completion of a defensive reaction at low altitude, do not perform additional defensive reactions to follow-on attacks until reestablishing the prebriefed tactical airspeed.

5.2.8.3.9. (Added)(AETC) Aircraft may operate with anticollision lights off during night intercept training without NVGs according to AFI 11-206 (projected to be AFI 11-202, volume 3) and syllabi for student training. The following requirements also apply:

5.2.8.3.9.1. Position and formation lights will remain on.

5.2.8.3.9.2. Brief all participants.

5.2.8.3.9.3. Operate only within designated airspace (per agreement with local airspace controlling agencies).

5.2.8.3.9.4. Display normal lighting when outside designated airspace.

5.2.8.3.9.5. Units will advise the appropriate airspace controlling agencies prior to commencing reduced lighting activities to ensure passing of advisories to nonparticipating aircraft.

5.2.8.3.9.6. Units will establish procedures to halt reduced lighting operations when a potential conflict, emergency, or KIO occurs.

5.2.8.3.9.7. Apply instrument meteorological conditions deconfliction rules.

5.2.8.3.9.8. Maintain a minimum of 1,000 feet altitude separation when inside 10 nautical miles.

5.2.9.7. Minimum range between aircraft during air-to-air maneuvering is the greater of:

5.2.9.7.1. 500 feet.

5.2.9.7.2. 1,000 feet for FTU student pilots or UIPs during training unless formal training syllabi direct closer. When instructor, BMC, or CMR pilots are conducting continuation training (no student pilots in the flight), the minimum range is 500 feet.

5.2.9.7.3. 1,500 feet below 5,000 feet AGL.

5.2.9.11. (Added)(AETC) Units will develop local procedures to ensure an airspace buffer exists between concurrent, vertically separated missions (such as, low altitude training below, air combat training [ACBT] above).

5.2.13. (Added)(AETC) **Visual Engagements.** No more than eight aircraft may participate in the same visual engagement.

6.1.2.3. Do not conduct off-range simulated air-to-ground attacks with externally loaded live, inert (to include BDU-50), or heavyweight practice (BDU-38) ordnance. This restriction does not apply to suspension equipment, 20/30 millimeter TP ammunition, MK-106/BDU-33, or nonexpendable training assets (for example, captive air training missiles, TGM-65, GBU-15 captive flight trainer, etc.).

6.3.8.2.4. (Added)(AETC) Do not perform pop-up attacks on overwater ranges.

6.3.13. When performing loft and toss deliveries, aircrews will plan and fly their recovery to ensure aircraft and munitions deconfliction, to include other aircraft's munitions if performing simultaneous deliveries.

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